EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. SEAT OF THE UNIVERSITY-AN ATTRACTIVE CITY-THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS-CO-EDUCATION SUC-CESSFULLY TRIED-WISCONSIN'S COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM-PICTURESQUE SURROUNDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE] Madison, Wis., Sept. 12 .- On the summit of a beautiful eminence overlooking Madison, the charm ing lakes by which it is surrounded, and a broad stretch of country remarkable for its beauty and fertility, stand the University of Wisconsin, a State institution, founded In 1848, reorganized in 1866, and endowed by the United States with a share of the public lands for the support both of the College of Arts and of the Agricultural Department. A more beautiful site for an institution of learning could not have been selected. Madison itself ts one of the most attractive cities of the West. No rich gem ever had a more beautiful setting than the fertile peninsula on which it is built. The bright, clear waters of Lakes Monona and Mendota, fluely wooded on their further shores, are as pleasing to the eye as their musi cal Indian names are to the ear; and whether their banks rise abruptly from the water's edge or slope away with a more gradual ascent, they require little artificial adorument-a graceful terrace here and a bit of smooth lawn there-to highten and perfect the natural beauty of the landscape and give an air of elegance to the attractive residences of which they form the back-

THE CITY OF MADISON. The business portion of the city is well built of yello brick and limestone around a sightly park, covering about four squares of ground, and in the center of which stands the State House, a monstrosity in the style of its architecture, partially redeemed by the beauty of the dome that surmounts it. Madison is rapidly becoming, as it deserves to be, a favorite place of Summer resort, especially for citizens of St. Louis, who have this year not only filled the best hotel in the city to overflowing. but have themselves poured out into the less pretentious houses which have been built among the groves across the lake. Between these last and the city, tiny little steamers ply every half hour during the day and evening, for the accommodation of those who do not or can not avail themselves of the longer but no less delightful drive around the lake shore. The prevailing amuseents here are rowing, in which many of the visiting ladies are very proficient, sailing and fishing. To those who enjoy the latter sport Lake Mendota offers rare opportunities. The fish that are most pleutiful are severa varieties of bass, pike, and pickerel. I saw one of the last caught last week weighing 195 pounds. There has also been taken from Lake Mendota this Summer a stur

geon weighing 133 pounds. Madison has added to its other attractions this year an artesian well of mineral water. Some years ago a boring was made in the State House Park at the expense of the State, under the impression that an artesian ell might be made which would raise water to the surface and supply the public offices without the aid o pumps. After reaching a depth of more than 1,100 feet the water only came within 60 feet of the surface, and as the appropriation was expended the work was aban-During the Winter of 1872-3 the Legislature made another appropriation for supplying the State House with water, and Gov. Washburn, before making arrangements for pumping the water from the lake, directed an examination of the almost forgotten artesian well. The supply from it was found to be ample, and the necessary pumps were at once constructed. Samples of the water were soon after submitted to skillful chemists for analysis, and it was then discovered that it was rich in mineral matter—in short, that it was very similar to the well-known Bethesda water obtained at Waukesha, in this State. It is clear and sparkling and has no mineral taste, but a number of persons who have been using it for several months for special diseases suppose themselves to have been greatly benefited by it.

A SUCCESSFUL CO-EDUCATION EXPERIMENT.

Driving about a mile from the State House in a west erly direction, through a beautiful avenue, the visitor reaches the foot of College Hill, and turning into the grounds, which are finely laid out, the carriage-way winds gracefully past the Female College building, a very creditable structure, completed in 1871. This building is arranged with all the modern improvements which conduce to the comfort of students. It cost about \$50,000 and has rooms for the accommodation of about 80 ladies. Formerly the woman's college was in most respects a separate institution from the college proper; but in 1872, by resolution of the Board of Regents of the University, ladies in the Female College were permitted to elect any courses of instruction that had been estab-lished in any or all departments of the University, and a bear later they were allowed to enter the classes in common with other students and on graduation to receive the same college degrees for the same work. Several ladies have already joined the regular classes in the sical Department, and all of them prefer to recite with the gentlemen of the several University classes, rather than to receive separate instruction, as the rules of the University permit. The Faculty of the Univermity are well pleased with the success of the exper of co-education, thus far. One very marked result has been better deportment and closer attention in the class repression of rowdyish propensities among the male students. The tendency of almost all Western colleges is to open their doors to ladies, giving Them exactly the same opportunities in all departments that gentlemen now enjoy: and since this has been done at Ann Arbor, the model of State universities in the West, it cannot be long before the example there set will be universally followed in all the Western States.

The college buildings proper are three in numberfirst containing the recitation and lecture rooms, the Sibrary, laboratory, &c., &c., and the other two being qued as dermitories. Like all young institutions in the West, the University of Wisconsin has found it neces sary to maintain a sub-freshman and preparatory de partment, the influence of which has been to bring down the standard of the college proper. While the was new the absence of high schools and acad emies upon which E istern colleges depend for their stu dents left young men who had been graduated at the common schools with no opportunities to fit for college, except such as were provided within the walls of the moiversity itself. This want of preparatory scools has now been in a measure supplied. Twenty cities of the State have established graded schools in which pupils may be prepared for coilege, and as an inducement fo them to remain in these schools until fitted to enter upon the regular college courses, examinations for admission to the university are allowed to take place (in writing) at the high school or academy, and students who fit in any of these schools are not charged for tuition during their stay in college. It is now the desire of those most interested in education in this State to abolish, as soon as possible, the preparatory department and the sub-freshan class, and to establish in each county of the State public high school, which shall be intermediate between The common schools and the university, and bind them together into one compact system. In the meantime the standard of the college proper has been raised year by year, until now it compares favorably with that of any

similar institution in the West.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY IS DOING. It is unnecessary for me to go into any detailed de scription of the work the University of Wisconsin is doing, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the fact what the Regents have recently established a department of Mining and Metallurgy, and provided it with an equipment for practical instruction in Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Determinative Mineralogy, etc., of which no Eastern institution would need to feel ashamed. Connected with the Law School as lecturers are some of the most learned men in their profession in Abe State, including the Chief-Justice and Associate Jus tices of the Supreme Court of the State and others. The Agricultural College has no existence except in name. special course of instruction is provided, but no stu dents present themselves. On the University farm careful agricultural experiments are made, and the result reported yearly by the Board of Regents.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM. In speaking of the university, I have had occasion to refer to the common school system of the State. This is every similar to that prevalent in New-York and most of the New-England States. Each district is separately organized, though an effort is now being made to introduce the town system which has been adopted in Massachusetts and else where. The school population of the State is reported at 436,002, and the number who atcended school in 1873, 283,722. The income of the school Aund arising from the sale of school lands is about \$200,000, which is apportioned to those districts in the State that maintain schools five months or more in the year. The amount for each pupil in 1873 was 42 cents. This fund is used only for the payment of teachers' wages. Three normal schools have already been established in the State, and another will be opened in September, 1875. It is expected that the normal school fund will support six of these schools. Teachers' Insticutes are held in every county of the State each year, and all teachers are encouraged to attend them. They are chiefly in charge of the teachers of the normal schools, and continue from one to four weeks in each

tional system of Wisconsin is very creditable to a State no older, and these to whom the machinery of it is intrusted are generally discharging their duties with great zeal and fidelity.

Returning to the University grounds, Lo visitor to Madison must neglect to drive over the hill back of the College buildings, and down upon the shore of Lake Mendota. On the way, just before turning down to the lake, may be seen by the side of the drive, two of the most interesting Indian mounds to be found anywhere in this State. One is in shape like a bird with wings extended, and the other represents a lizard, the form of the head, the body, the legs and tail being easily recognized. The drive along the lake, within the University grounds, is simply charming. The road winds in and out, following the curves of the shore, and is finely shaded by grand old oaks that were full grown long be fore old Governor Doty selected the site of Madison. A mile from shore, a long point makes out into the lake from the western bank, and as the sun goes down behind it there is just that combination of land and water, of field and wood, which in this clear atmosphere produce the most exquisite of sunsets.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

A CENTER OF REFINEMENT AT THE WEST. HISTORY OF COLORADO CITY-ITS GROWTH AND IM-PROVEMENTS-ATTRACTIONS OF THE PLACE-A CENTER OF WEALTH, CULTURE, AND REFINE-MENT-ENGLISH COLONISTS-INFLUENCE OF THE SPRINGS COMMUNITY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. GREELEY, Col., Sept. 1.—There was never a more successful enterprise than what was originally known as the "Frontier Colony." It was not long, however, before this name was lost sight of, and the locality is now universally known as Colorado Springs. The plan originated with Gen. Palmer, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and the chief features were as follows: Several thousand acres were pur-chased, lying three miles east of the base of Pike's Peak, on most suitable ground, but with only a mod erate supply of water. The scenery was so grand that it compensated for every disadvantage, and there were several remarkable objects of interest, such as the Garden of the Gods, Cheyenne Cañon, and Ute Falls, while the soda and iron springs, seven miles from the colony, and owned by the Company, possessed great attractions. The land being surveyed, irrigat ing ditches were constructed at a great ex-pense, streets were laid off, the town was plotted, and members were allowed to select certain parcels of land for the sum of \$150. But only a part of the lots were open to selection, the rest being held in reserve by the Company. In addition to many improvements, made without cost to the members, the streets were planted on each side with shade trees, and the wide avenues with four rows, two rows being in the middle. For some cause, difficult perhaps to explain the enterprise as a colony proper seemed not successful, although a great deal of money was expended, and among other investments were hotels costing probably \$60,000. A change of operations then took place, or rather new men became managers, the colonial feature became less prominent, at least to the public, and soon men of wealth and standing bought lots and built good houses, and the progress up to the present time has been uniuterrupted, and perhaps unparalleled. The en. terprise properly is a Land Improvement Company having scarcely any colonial features, and it is cer tainly true that the management has been wise and lib eral. It must be said, however, that the great succes is due to the matchiess scenery of the locality, and that less marked progress would result with only common

RAPID GROWTH OF COLORADO CITY. Colorado City is now a town of over 3,000 inhabitants nd improvements are so constant that some 400 mechanics find steady employment. There are seven or eight business streets, where stores of all kinds have large, fine stocks. All of the Church organizations have good buildings. There are several fine hotels while at the Springs proper there are six or e ght hotels, four of the first class; in short, the town is only second to Denver in wealth and population, while it is laid out on a much better plan. There are several streets two miles and a half long, with residences through most of the distance, and, as they are regularly planted with trees, the view is both beautiful and surprising. It is frequently the case that men of means go thither to visit the springs and to ascend Pike's Peak, having no idea of making purchases; but they gradually become so enchanted with everything that they buy lots and build and bring on their families, and thus the town seems to be occupied largely by wealthy men, able and perhaps desirous to pass their days in elegant leisure; but there is another class, more or less wealthy, who are invalids, or some of their families are, and the uudoubted healthfulness of the climate makes a residence anywhere in Colorado a necessity. No class of invalid able how many of them are found everywhere in Colorado. Consumption in the early stages almost always yields to the dry, tonic atmosphere; but Colorado Springs not so favorable for this disease, as its elevation of about 6,000 feet is too stimulating, and places like Gree-

ley, 1,500 feet lower, should be preferred, certainly upon the first arrival. The chief attractions of Colorado Springs, aside from sanitary considerations, are Pike's Peak and the adjoining mountains that present a broad face of at least 20 miles and are from 8,000 to 14,000 feet high; they are near; and such are the varying conditions of atmosphere, clouds and tempests, that there is a constant change of views. So various are the shapes, and so profuse are the gorges and forests, and projecting eminences, that every visitor expresses surprise, especially first arrival. It is fair to say, how ever, that after a few weeks or months this scenery becomes tiresome or other objects attract the attention, so that in time days and even weeks pass during which the mountains will scarcely be seen, and finally they the mountains will scarcely be seen, and finally they become an old story, though when strangers express admiration the interest in part reawakens. The elevation of the town is well illustrated by the statement that there is a small mound at no great distance from the business center, which is a few hundred feet high, and it has been called Mount Washington, for the reason that it is almost exactly of the same hight as the celebrated Mount Washington of New-Hampshire, where tempests and barrenness divide the year, while here green grass every where covers the ground, and the sun shines with warm and even hot rays during 300 days in the year.

The minor attractions of the locality would, by them The minor attractions of the locality would, by them, selves, be considerable. The Garden of the Gods with lofty, thin pinnacles of red sandstone; Glen Evrie with its noble Douglas spruces and other rare evergreens; Cheyenne Cañon with its twin precipices over 2,000 feet high; Ute falls with its fearful wagon-way hlasted along the side of the cliff, and the soda and other medicinal springs; and Monument Park with its hundreds of acres of curious sandstone remains, give a rare and varied combination.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY. Something may be said of the soil and of its agricultural capacity. The surface soil is certainly good, since it has that purplish cast hold in esteem both by American and English gardeners as being every way most desirable; still there is something suspicious in the extremely centle lay of the land, reminding one of barren and worthless plains, and upon investigation it is found that a bed of gravel comes within two feet of the surface; hence there is no subsoil, and water passes down as through a seive. This makes the roads and walks always dry, and crops are only grown by continued application of manure, and by the most careful cultivation. Perhaps on the whole this is fortunate, since, in the first place, the amount of water that can be obtained is but little in excess of what is required for shade-trees, lawns, and ornamental grounds; and, second, the inhabitants are not of that kind who have a taste for engaging in rurai occupations, or who are obliged to labor. Several of the citizens were asked why there were so few gardens, and the reply was that it was cheaper to buy vegetables than to raise them, since a gardener had to be hired; and therefore a large part of the vegetables are shipped from Denver; and the only flour they like to use comes from Greeley. Cattle and sheep owners have a fair representation among the citizens. Adjoining the town extending east, north, and south is a free stock range almost unilmited, where grass is to be had the year round, and sheep and cattle are kept in large numbers. Herders are employed at from \$30 to \$40 a month, with provisions found, while the owners live in town, and only at irregular periods visit their possessions. Some of the ventures in this line have proved disastrous, especially with sheep, because neither master nor man understood the business, and then flocks wasted away from the effects of storms, from depredations, from wolves, and from general inattention. It may positively be stated that run is quite certain to attend every business inangurated by a capitalist who does not himself understand the details, because there is no possibility of niring men who do u t has that purplish cast held in esteem both by Ameri can and English gardeners as being every way most

at the same time so few common everyday people What is to be the outcome of such a community time alone will reveal, but it seems probable that Colorado Services will continue to be a favorite abade of culti-

GREENBACKS NOT MONEY. ADDRESS BY PROF. JULIUS H. SEELYE AT AMHERST.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN WEALTH AND MONEY WHY GREENBACKS ARE NOT MONEY-GREEN-BACKS NOT A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE—THE BURDENS OF THE FARMER-CONTRACTION A DUTY.

ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 29.-Prof. Julius H. elye of Amherst College delivered an address on Money" here to-day before the Hampshire County Agricultural Society, of which the following is a very full

cultural Society, of which the following is a very full abstract:

All money is wealth, but all wealth is not money. Money is a standard of value and an instrument of exchange. To be a standard it must have value, that is, it must be an object of desire, and cost labor. Different articles have been used for money, but gold and silver are the most desirable and are the only money current all over the world. No nation which uses those for its current money can have for any length of time too much or too little. A redundancy or a stringency of the money market must regulate itself in any such community in a little while. Financial pantes and so-called stringencies in the money market only occur when we have put something in the place of money which is not money, and have tried to make the shadow of the thing do the work of the substance. An unsound currency is the only source of all these monetary disturbances. And this brings to notice the difference between our currency and money. It is a very important difference, we call our currency money, but it is not money. In the first place, we have seen that money must have value, that is, it must have cost labor and be desirable in itself. But this paper which we call a greenback has neither of these qualities; therefore it cannot possibly be a standard of value. What kind of a standard is that which is changing all the while at the will of Congress, or the will of anybody Feb. 25, 1862. Congress authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 legal-tender notes, and July 11 of the same year, \$150,000,000 more. On this same date, July 11, 1862. Congress decreed that no notes should be issued, and some \$40,000,000 these bave been the result. Feb. 25, 1863, the National bank system was started authorizing these banks to bank swstem was started authorizing these banks to bank swstem was started authorizing these banks to bank swstem was started authorizing these banks to base of which in folly it would be hard to find elsewhere, added \$6,000,000 more legal tenders. What sort of a st

GREENBACKS NOT A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE. But some one asks, Cannot we buy things with them Are they not a medium of exchange as well as gold or silver? Let us look at this. They do exchange among us; we do buy things with them; this everybody knows. But everybody knows also that the piece of paper called a dollar does not buy as much as a gold or silver dollar would, and that it does not buy anything abroad. A United States promise to pay will not be received for goods outside the United States except to a limited extent in Canada, and the reason for this is that it is a dishonored promise; it is the promise of a Government which does not keep its promises. Every one of those greenbucks is a note of national dishonor. But no, says a distinguished Senator and late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, those are not dishonored promises, because no definite time is specified for their redemption. No definite time is specified for their redemption. No definite time is specified? But what kind of a transaction would this be among private parties? Suppose I should berrow some money of you and give you a note promising to pay, but without specifying any time for payment, and suppose I could wheedle you came for payment, alsould wrap myself up in my dignity and say, "You must not demand payment for it now; I mean to pay at some time; I am good for this sum; don't you see all my property! but I have not promised to pay at any time, and I don't mean to pay till I get ready." Now if you should feel that you had been a fool to lend money on such a premise, what sort of a rascal would you call me if I should take such ground!

But to come back to our main question. These greenbacks are not a neducin of exchange, and thus, not called a dollar does not buy as much as a gold or silver

ground!

But to come back to our main question. These green-backs are not a nedium of exchange, and thus, not money, because they will not circulate outside our bor-ders, and because even here they will not buy the goods which the dollars they are called by ought to purchase, and would purchase, if we had them. They are the curwhich the dollars they are cancel by out, to but case, and would purchase, if we had them. They are the currency of our country, our logal currency forced upon us; but they are not money, and all the acts of Congress could urn tinsel into gold. To any one who understands what it involves, the Legal-tender Act must be regarded as one of the greatest mistakes, if not the greatest, of the war. It has made our national debt more than a thousand million of dollars larger than it would otherwise have been; it has vastly increased our State and county and town indebtedness; it has swollen prodigiously our taxation; it has aumented the cost of living; it has led to extravagance, unthrift, and wastefulness on the part of the Government, and worse than all, it has been steadily poisoning the minds of the people with the notion that a dishonest promise, a promise which the party promising does not make any attempt to keep, may still be lawful, and may even be declared by our Supreme Court to be the highest law of the land. THE BURDENS WITH WHICH THE FARMER IS SADDLED.

Among the burdens of this malignant measure, no-tice some of those with which the farmer is saddled. When we have certain products, a part of which we export and a part consume at home, the price of what we consume at home depends exactly on the price of what we send abroad. The price of breadstuffs here, e. g., depends upon their noise in Mark-lane, London, the controlling grain market of the world. No one can get any more for his wheat or corn in Massachusetts or Minnesota than it will fetch in Mark-lane, minus the cost of taking it there, all of which we must remember is to be sota than it will fetch in Mark-lane, minus the cost of taking it there, all of which we must remember is to be estimated in gold. On the other hand, products of which none are experted, but all are consumed at home, are determined in price, of course, by the home market, and this price is in currency. So that for what the farmer sells he gets his price on a gold basis, while for what he buys he pays on a currency basis. Let us see how the affects him. Our chief exports are, besides gold and bonds, cotton, petroleum, grain and flour, beef, butter, cheese, lard, pork and tobacco—the great body of our exports being thus agricultural products. Now you must remember that the price of all these commodities, in so far as they are sold at home, is determined by the price of those which are exported. The export price will always determine the home price. But the export price is rated in gold, and when we bave it in currency we have one dollar in gold equal to about one dollar and teents in currency. Now the great effort of the Treasury will always determine the nome price. But the export price is rated in gold, and when we have it in currency we have one dollar in gold equal to about one dollar and ten cents in currency. Now the great effort of the Treasury Department at Washington, and of our Government procedure generally, has been to keep down the price of gold, and this has successfully been done. But we have not been able to keep down the price of other things. These have risen according to the inexorable law of our expanded currency. Cotton goods, woolen goods, boots and shoes, house furniture, labor—these have advanced in price because of our expanded currency. And I certainly state it within bounds when I say that this advance is at least fifty per cent. Now put these facts together, and if you have not thought of it before, it will make you open your eyes. For what the farmer sells he gets an advance in currency of from only ten to twelve per cent, but for what he buys he pays an advance in currency of at least fifty per cent. Here is a fact which its high time that the farmers of this country should face, for here is the very burden which oppresses and hampers the agricultural interests of the land, more than any and all other burdens combined.

THE FARMERS AND THE RAILEOADS. I do not speak without reflection, and I say delib erately that there is no evil which our farmers suffer in their business at all to be compared with the evil which their business at all to be compared with the evil which presses them from the currency they are obliged to use. This is wringing from them 40 per cent of their produce, is robbing them of this amouth every year, and giving them absolutely nothing in return. Our farmers feel the burdens, but they do not understand the cause, and so they complain of many things. The extortion of railroads one favorite complaint. I am not going to take up the defense of railroads, but I must say that the real trouble with the farmers is not with these. Our high tariff of 50 per cent on iron, and our advanced rate of wages amounting also to at least 50 per cent, have prodigiously increased the cost of railroads, and thus the cost of transportation, and this of course is hard for the Western farmer who must get his produce to market. He bears people tell about monopolies and greedy capitalists, and thinks there is a great combination to ruin him, so he forms a combination to resist—to lower the rate of freights, and so on. But when these greedy capitalists look at the problem, what do they find! They find that they have put down \$800,000,000 in Western railroads which they might almost as well have sunk in the sea, so far as getting any return therefor is concerned. Not a railroad in Michigan pays a dividend, while only one in Indiana, only five in Hinnois, only one in Wissonsh, only three in Iowa, and not one in Kansaa, Nebraska, and Minnesota gives the greedy capitalists who have built them any income on their stock. But the farmers have got the railroads, have got them without paying a dollar for them, and between them and the capitalists it is not the farmers who have reason to feel sore. No, it is not the railroads, nor is it the great class of middlemen, of whom perhaps there are too many, but whom, as a class, in a country of such diversified industry and wide extent as ours it is very foolian to seek to set aside.

Neither is it your heavy taxation which burdens you, Your taxation is heavy, vastly heavier than it would have presses them from the currency they are obliged to use This is wringing from them 40 per cent of their produce.

THE DUTY OF THE NATION.

upon the manufacturer, like that upon the farmer, and upon the rest of us for that matter, is from our currency. I have already shown that gold is cheaper than other things in our market, and therefore gold is taken from us and exported elsewhere. In one of Mr. Wells's reports he mentions that in 1860 \$1,000 in gold would buy in the United States 111 dozen cane-seated chairs. The same sum will buy the same quantity now in Europe, but it will buy only 102 dozen in the United States. What is the result! We have of course ceased to export any of these products. Foreigners who want cane-seated chairs will buy then in Europe, because they can get more there for the same money; and the same is true of almost all our manufactured goods. We export now more sewing machines, more agricultural implements, more refined sugar, and more musical instruments, than we did before the war; but of the great body of American manufactures we exported vasity more in 1860 than we do now. The value of our exports of cotton goods more refined sugar, and more musical instruments, than we did before the war; but of the great body of American manufactures we exported vasily more in 1860 than we do now. The value of our exports of cotton goods has gone down from nearly \$11,000,000 in gold in 1860 to less than \$4,000,000 in paper in 1873. If our cotton manufacturers, who are just now considering what they shall do with their overplus stock in market, only had the foreign market opened to them to-day, as it was in 1860, they would not need to enter into combinations to stop production, as we see them trying to do. And why should we not have the market of the world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as the market of the world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as it was in 1860? The world open to us to-day as the market of the world not considerable of the world and constitution of the world and the boots and shoes which we did in 1861. Manufacturers of copper, brass, and other metals, woolen goods and so on-going through the whole list with the single exception I have noted-find the markets of the world all closed against them. Our manufacturers are cursed with this currency.

closed against thom. Our manufacturers are cursed with this currency.

Having spoken of its evil effects upon professional men and all who labor, he inquired, in conclusion, as to the duty of the Government in this crists. One of four courses must be taken. 1. The stand-still policy advocated by Mr. Boutwell, which he showed to be impossible; 2. Further expansion, which he showed would lead immediately to (3) repudiation. 4. Therefore the only honest, the only wise course, the only course worthy of us as a nation is a contraction of our currency.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

PROF. TYNDALL AND HIS CRITICS-WHAT IS " MATE-RIALISM I"-VIEWS OF HERBERT SPENCER-NO ATREISM INVOLVED. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The address of Prof. Tyndall at Belfast has naturally and properly excited universal atten-tion and criticism. When the distinguished physicist said, "I have touched on debatable questions and led you over dangerous ground," he probably anticipated the adverse criticisms which his remarks would call forth. The charge of a reactionary effect proceeding from Christianity in its relations to science naturally placed the ciergy in a belligerent attitude toward the vhole address. It is from the theologians, therefore, that the larger part of the adverse criticism has proceeded. But Prof. Tyndall's allusions to Christianity were not the most important points in his address. The principal point toward which all his efforts were lirected was the "Origin of Things," or the nature of Mind and Matter. He sums up his investigations by saying that he discerns in Matter "the promise and potency of every form and quality of life." This sentence has brought down upon the Professor the hardest and heaviest blows of the transcendenta' school of philosophers. They construe this language into a denial of First Cause and of the superiority of Mind over Matter. In so doing they misconstrue the general tenor and full scope of the address, and neglect to give full weight to the Professor's explanatory remarks. Immediately after pronouncing the words which I have quoted, Prof. Tyndail says: "The 'Materialism' here nunclated may be different from what you suppose, and I therefore crave your patience to the end." Professor adopts the theory of Mr. Spencer, and says: In fact, the whole process of evolution is the man festation of a Power absolutely inscrutable to the intelleet of man. As little in our day as in the days of Job can man by searching flud this Power out." In other parts of the address we have continuat allusions to the Power" which is manifest in nature, the "Mystery" which is behind phenomena, and other tacit references

to a " First Cause" or " God." The fact is, that the adverse critics of Prof. Tyndall have, as a rule, misinterpreted him and the whole doc-trine of evolution. They do not comprehend what is meant by the new philosophy, and for want of a better term they denominate it "Materialism," which they think includes also atheism. But if we consuit the chief apostle (not excepting Mr. Darwin) of the evolution theory in its philosophical aspect-Mr. Herbert Spencer -we shall find that the theory is neither "materialistic" nor "atheistic" in the strict sense of the words. In his Principles of Psychology, Vol. 1, Sec. 63, he refers to two

classes of porcous:

Those who seek materialistic explanations of mental phenomens, and
those who are alarmed lest such explanations be found. The last class
prove by their fear almost as much as the fest prove by their hope, that
ther believe Mind may possibly be interpreted in terms of Matter;
whereas many whom they vituoperste as materialists are profoundly contineed that there is not the remotest possibility of so interpreting them. He then asserts that the terms " Matter" and " Mind are but symbols of some form of "Power." Again, Mr.

pencer says: Nevertheless it may be as well to say here, once for all, that were we impelied to choose between the alternatives of translating mental phe impelled to choose between the atternative or translating physical phenomena, one of translating physical phenomena, its mental phenomena, the latter afternative would seem the more accomplished the two.

* Hence though of the two.

it these extracts are not sufficient to show that the

If these extracts are not sufficient to show that the investion theory is not ess-ntially "materialistic," we have the positive denial of Mr. Soencer in his reply to Mr. Martineau's essay on "The Place of Mind in Nature and Intuition in Man." Mr. Spencer says:

Mr. Martineau tactily represents them (the Evolutionists) as believing that, when everything had been interpreted in terms of Matter and Motion, nothing remains to be explained. This, however, is by no means the fact. The doctrine of evolution, under its purely scientific form, does not involve Materialism, though its opponents persistently represent it as doing so. Indeed, among adherents of it whe are friends of mine there are those who speak of the materialism of Buchere and his school with a contempt certainly not less than that felt by Mr. Martineau. To show that the evolution theory which Prof. Tyn-dall and Mr. Spencer advocate is not "atheistical," I quote from the same authority—Spencer's reply to Martineau:

dail and Mr. Spencer advocate is not "athelsical," quote from the same authority—Spencer's reply to Martineau." It is thus, I think, manifest that the difference between Mr. Martineau's view and the view which he opposes is by no means so wide as the makes it appear, and further, it seems to me that such difference as exists is rather the reverse of that indicated in his exposition. Briefly expressed, the difference is that where he thinks there is no mystery the doctrine he combats recognizes a mystery. Speaking for myself only, I may say that, agreeing entirely with Mr. Martineau in repositioning the materialistic interpretation as utterly futile, I differ from him simply in this—that while he says he has found another interpretation I confess that I cannot find any interpretation; while he looks that he can understand the Fower which is manifested in things, I feel oblighed to adont, after many failures, that I cannot understand it. So that, in presence of the transcendent problem which the universe presents, Mr. Martineau regards the human intellect as capable. I as incapable. * I think it quite a defensible proposition that humility is better shown by a concession of incompetence to grasp in thought the Cause of all things, and that the religious sentiment may find its highest sphere in the belief that the Ultimate Power is no more representable in terms of human consciousness than human consciousness is representable in terms of a plant's functions.

In his "Reasons for Dissenting from Comte," Mr. Spenceer says:

In his "Reasons for Dissenting from Counte," M Spencer 88y8:
I conceive that the object of religious sentiment will ever continue be, that which it has ever been—the unknown source of things. "
Having in the course of evolution, come to have for its object of exemplation, the infinite Unknowable, the religious sentiment can net again (unless by retrugression) take a Finite Knowable, like Humani for its contemplation.

for its contemplation.

Surely this implies a God that is the sum of all person alities and impersonalities. Many of the eminent op ponents of the Doctrine of Evolution admit that it i atheistic. The Duke of Argyle in his "Primeval Man,"

142, 8ays:

It is not in itself inconsistent with the Theistic argument, or wellief in the ultimate agency and directing power of a Creative M.nd. It is not in itself inconsistent with the Theistic argument, or with belief in the ultimate acrey and directing power of a Creative M.nd.
And again, p. 44, he says:
So far, therefore, as belief in a Personal Creater is concerned, the difference in the way of accepting this hypothesis are not theological.
The truth is, that the view of Prof. Tyndail and Mr. Spencer is not "orthodox" in the established meaning of that term. But the evolution theory, as a system of philosophy, is not Maternalism, and so far as it is a system of theology, it is not Athelson, although those who do not understand the theory persist in calling it such. As a system of philosophy, the doctrine of evolution is allied to the "Absolute Identity" theory of Schelling, or the substantialistic theory—the theory that Mind and Matter inhere in one underlying substance. But the scope of the theory is enormous. In some respects it is as transcendental as the theories of Plato, Kant or Hamilton; in other respects it is as "substantialistic" as transcendental as the theories of Piato, Kant or Hamilton; in other respects it is as "substantialistic" and realistic as the theories of Arisatotie, Epicurus for Reid, of Newton or Descartes. The fundamental reason for all this is that the evolution theory attempts to account for all phenomens, both physical and psychical. The essential intricacy and comprehensiveness of the theory render it not only difficult to understand, but also difficult to demonstrate. Fettered as the new theory is by an old philosophic nomenclature, it is likely to be misunderstood and misinterpreted for a long time. But the world can be assured that "Materialism" is no suitable name for the doctrine, and "Atheism" is no fair designation of its theological inferences.

A. P. S. 1709, N. I., Sept. 22, 1874.

"Salivated Australian mutton" cannot be a very inviting vland, even to a pauper. In England an old lady of 76, bearing the much more appetizing name of Salmon, complained to the authorities that, being au inmate of the Islington Almshouse, she was obliged to eat the mercurialized mutton aforesaid. It seems that It matters little what the farmers may do, what manures they may use, what kind of farms they may have, what abundant crops they may raise, what blessings of health and sunshine and early and latter rain may come unto them, there is no real prosperity possible for the agriculturists of our country until we have driven out those promises to pay by which the Government is dishonored every time it issues them. But this irredeemable currency presses upon the manufacturing interests, just as it does upon those of the farmer. Our manufacturers, notwithstanding our great tariff, complain of hard times, and I think they are likely to be harder before they are casic; but the hardest pressure. in Australia sick sheep are medically treated with

There is among professional men-clergymen, editors, physicians, students, lawyers, authors, &c.—scarcely s worker, no matter how short may be his hours, or how well cared for his physique, who does not recognize it his own experience the reality and danger of what Mrs. Browning in her poem, "At Cowper's Grave," graphically calls "the soul's decaying," as a natural result of mental reaction caused by excess of mental labor-s result whose symptoms are, first, the inability to reason consecutively and continuously, and secondly, a state of utter exhaustion and apathy. Even the great brain and magnificent physique of the founder of your journal -a man exceptionally fitted for mental labor-often succumbed temporarily to the result of protracted mental effort, and he prudently withdrew from exertion to which he was, for a greater or less time, blamelessly incompetent. In one sense the word "weakness" may be properly used in describing such a mental condition, but it is a weakness utterly devoid of blame, and one for which even the severest critic cannot honestly hold any one responsible. All the learned professions are full of men-good men-who are "used up," or in their decadence, from no cause but excessive, compulsory mental exertion, and full, also, of others who are only prolonging their period of activity by the use of unisually stimulating drink, medicine, or food.

Such weakness being not a moral fault, but a natural and inevitable physical result of the average of professional men of this generation, in how much greater degree must it threaten a man who, like Mr. Beecher, has abored arduously in three callings at one and the same time. Despite the fact that Mr. Beecher has done but little pastoral duty (so-called), no one familiar with his congregation and his manner of work can have failed to see that his labor has been many times greater and more wearing than that of the pastor of a congregation of ordinary size could have been. His sermons, although broad in application, are generally aimed at some one, and that portion of one of his letters in which he refers to the cares-unknown to the world-of the pastor of a great congregation will be feelingly remembered by any one who has intelligently noticed the spiritual relationship existing between the pastor and people of Plymouth Church. It is by some people supposed that his position in the editor's room of The Christian Union is that of a figure-head, but those who know declare that until lately and temporarily compelled to take more time for rest and reflection, there was no prominent editor who more fully impressed his own individuality upon a paper, alike in shaping its general course, giving it his own contributions, and of personally examining, correcting, and modifying all the matter in its columns before The Christian Union

personally examining, correcting, and modifying all the matter in its columns before The Christian Union was given to the public. As an author, the one book, "Life of Carist," must naturally have exacted attention such as only so absorbing a subject could obtain, and from only such a nature as Mr. Beechor's.

Given the best mental organization imaginable, and laying aside the important fact that his one calling as pastor absolutely forbade him rest or even privacy during his waking hours—what must have been the frequent effect of professional duties so numerous and exacting as those of Mr. Beecher have been! Siaking often beneath burdens too great for him to bear, yet without any hope of relief, called upon at unexpected and inappropriate times for decisions, which, to render aright, would tax the brightest and best-trained intellect; tortured with the realization that to act according to logical dictates would be to transgress the higher laws of moral prudence and Christian consistency; brought face to face with hideons, loathsome considerations, which would have horrified even the ordinary man of the world, and which must have driven almost to frenzy a man whose calling as well as his nature demanded that he should live above even the contemplation of all things vulgar and impure; willing, as any decent man would have been, to delegate to whoever (regardless of antecedents) liked it, the sickening duty of stifling and burying the monster not of his own making; betrayed by baser beings toward whom his heart had given love born of gratitude for assistance always promised but never given—can any one wonder at the few mistakes he has made, and not rather wonder that out of the dreafful ordeal he has escaped without loss of reason and of life! H. A. B.

HORRORS OF THE ASIA MINOR FAMINE. NE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DEATHS-SCENES OF DREADFUL SUFFERING-THE NEED

OF HELP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The brief telegraphic announcements which occasionally appear in the newspapers in respect to the famine prevailing in the central portions of Asia extent and severity of the scourge. Over an area of country nearly as large as the State of New-York, people in great numbers are dying of starvation and of the dis eases which result from lack of nourishing food. It is estimated that already as many as 150,000 have died-Every day adds new victims, while crowds on crowds of pale, emaciated, staggering men, women and children are pouring into adjacent cities and towns begging for bread. If any one will take a map of Asia Minor and draw a line from Angora to Conia, Iconium, on the west, and from Conia to Nigdeh on the south, thence to Tocat on the east, and then back again to Angora on the north one will have the limits, comprising 40 to 50 square miles, within which the utmost severity of the famine is felt. This region might formerly have been called a very garden for its fruitfulness. Even under imperfect Asiatic agriculture, crops of grain were secured suficient for all the wants of the population and for a large exportation. Last year, 1873, through the failure usual rains these crops were almost entirely cut off, and the whole population shut up to the very limited stores remaining from former years. These stores moreover were heavily drawn upon by the exporting merchants to meet contracts they had made to supply cus-tomers in foreign markets. Upon all this followed a Winter of very unusual length and severity. Before it passed the famine had begun. The poor peasants were eating up the little grain they had reserved for seed, and were selling their few household utensils for food. Their cattle were dying of cold and starvation. Alleyes were turned toward the Summer and the harvest of 1874, but this, too, has in a great measure failed, not so much from lack of rain as from lack of seed to sow, of cattle to work in the fields, and from lack of strength and heart on the part of the sfamished people. Mr. Farnsworth, an American missionary, who has recently made an extensive tour in the region estimates that less than one-quarter of the usual area has been sown, and that this year's harvest will bring scarcely any relief to the suffering already so fearfully great.

Whole columns might be filled with harrowing tales of suffering : of villages where the people were living upon such wild herbs as they could gather in the fields and along the roadside ; of little children left alone to die in deserted houses ; of troops of hungry men and women wandering from place to place vainly seeking for bread and falling dead by the way, and their bodies left unburied for days a prey to the famished dogs. Mr. Farnsworth reports that in the regions he visited the flocks and herds are almost entirely cut off. In one village " out of more than 1,600 sheep and goats just one sheep and one goat remain, and of,100 cows two remain." In another district, "from a flock of 1,200 sheep and goats eight are reported; and from another flock in the same village, numbering 800, of which 700 are mohair goats, the same number, eight, is reported." In multitudes of eases the poor have sold everything they had, even to the timbers of their houses and the garments that cov ered them, to buy bread at the exorbitant price at which

the timbers of their houses and the garments that covered them, to buy bread at the exorbitant price at which aloue it can be obtained. As a matter of course, almost the whole population is demoralized; the regular pursuits of industry are disturbed and broken up, and failing to find honest employment, men resort to violence and origandage on the highways.

The question will be asked—What is the Government doing, what is public or private charity in places near to these sufferers doing for their relief? The Government as sent some supplies into the famished districts, and in a few of the more prominent places is dealing out rations to the starving poor. It is hoped that Government employment may be given to large numbers upon the lines of railways projected through the very heart of the famine region, and that thus not only some present means of subsistence be secured for the laborers, but the recurrence of such a fearful state of things in the future be prevented by the facilities which these railways will afford for the transportation of supplies from other parts of the Empire. The one great impediment to the relief of this famine is the want of means of communication with places from which supplies might come. There are no roads, and whatever is transported must be carried upon the backs of animals, while the drivers of the animals and to an excent the animals themselves must be fed, in the region of famine, upon the very supplies they are carrying there. No one who knows the character of the Turkish Government will ever expect it to grapple with the difficulties of the situation with anything like the energy which characterized the measures of the English officials in the recent famine in India. And whatever it may do, there will remain the most pressing demand for the supplementary aid of public and private charity. Contributions have already been under in various cities of

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AN EXPLANATION OF MR. BEECHER'S WEAKNESS.

THE EFFECTS OF OVERWORK—COMMON EXPERIENCE AMONG PROFESSIONAL MEN—WILLINGNESS TO LEAVE A TROUBLESOME BUSINESS TO A "MUTUAL FRIEND."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Has not the course of a portion of the proses in pronouncing Mr. Beecher "weak" been more hasty than just? Certainly an editor overworked (as most American editors are) should above all men be capable of comprehending the conditions of mind under which Mr. Beecher, at certain times, has failed to exhibit the strength, courage, and ability which, by reason of his having nobly earned his reputation, have been imputed to him for a quarter of a century.

There is among professional men—clergymen, editors,

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

THE CLAIMS OF DR. HAYES CRITICISED-DOUBTPUT VALUE OF OBSERVATIONS BY EYESIGHT ONLY-NORTHERNMOST LIMIT OF EXPLORATIONS IN

lished in THE TRIBUNE of the 26th inst., relating to his

THIS HEMISPHERE.
To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In Dr. Hayes's interesting letter pub-

own and other Arctic discoveries, he offers very good reasons why his own and Dr. Kane's success was no greater; but he rather strangely ignores the fact that Capt. Hall and others of the Polaris party actually traveled over land which he imagined and claimed to be cov-ered by the Polar Sea. Dr. Hayes says: "I think I may therefore claim the discovery of the most northern known body of land on the globe, for on the Greenland side Capt. Hall did not extend the surveys of Dr. Kane so far north, as he sighted my own surveys." The sequel is not logical; if the survey was not connected, how did that prevent Capt. Hall seeing land north of what Dr. Hayes saw! The simple reason, however, why Kane's surveys were not connected with Hall's by the Polaris party was because the latter were too far north to do it. Dr. Kane's surveys were, moreover, so inaccurately made, that a party traveling southward from the Winter quarters of the Polaris, walked over the imaginary site which he had ascribed to Cape Constitution and were only able to see with their glasses that projec tion, far to the south of the position ascribed to it. Again. Dr. Hayes in speaking of Hall, says: "He was in a ship, I in a dog-sledge, but the open sea was to both our eyes the same!" Not at all. It was very different. Where the Doctor saw an open Polar sea, Hall in the Polaris saw a narrow strait out of which opened florids and bays. The Polaris party never saw, or thought they saw any "illimitable" open sea, but on the contrary, on both sides of them land, and before them at their highest, still land to the extreme east and west, and before them ice and water moved by slow currents, which indicated not an open Polar sea, but large bodies of land, probably islands. The value of surveys made in the Arctic regions by eyesight only is very doubtful; hence, as Capt. Hall, Capt. Tyson, and others of the

hence, as Capt. Hall, Capt. Tyson, and others of the Polaris party sailed and walked over a region far to the north of that attained by any previous explorers in this hemisphere, it is, to say the least, rather curious that Dr. Hayes should attempt to deprive them of their laurels by such an unsubstantial claim as the above.

Let us look at a few simple facts. Dr. Hayes wintered at Port Foulk in latitude 78° 17°, and from thence, with admirable perseverance and courage, traveled by sledge up the west coast to 81° 37°. The Polaris wintered above where Dr. Hayes turned back, in 81° 38°, having proviously penetrated to 82° 16°. Capt. Hall, with his companions, traveled by sledge on the east or Greenland side to 82° 3°, from whence land was seen, as also at 82° 16°, to the E. N. E., with quite as much distinctaess as it could have been possible for Dr. Hayes to see Cape Union. Tae Polaris party also say land to the W. N. W. (not named), far beyond what Dr. Hayes in his book ever claimed to see, and which, therefore, could not be Grinnell Land.

The simple proposition is: Which was likely to see furthest north. Capt. Hall's party at 82° 16° or Dr. Hayes furthest north. Capt. Hall's party at 82° 16° or Dr. Hayes furthest north. Capt. Hall's party at 82° 16° or Dr. Hayes furthest north. Capt. Hall's party at 82° 16° or Dr. Hayes

(not named), far beyond what Dr. Hayes in his book ever claimed to see, and which, therefore, could not be Grinnell Land.

The simple proposition is: Which was likely to see furthest north, Capt. Hail's party at \$2° 16° or Dr. Hayes at \$1° 37° \(\) The question answers itself.

Not only Capt. Hail, but subsequently Capt. Tyson and others went, both by boat and on land, up to Newman's Bay, the southern headland of which is far above Hayes's Highest. In my recent History of the Polaris Expedition, published by Harper Brothers, there is given in detail (Chap. 35) Capt. Tyson's plan of "How to Reach the North Pole"—a plan he is ready to test practically whenever the Government or private enterprise furnishes the means. And here I wish to suggest that it would be well for those, whoever they may be, who shall hereafter attempt to organize an expedition for Arctic research, that the only way to expect success is to put an experienced Arctic navisator at the head. Scientific attainments are excellent additions to practical experience, but will not compensate for any lack in that respect; and the tested quality of endurance is only second in importance to that of nautical skill in ice-navigation, and familiarity with Arctic land travel. Shoulderstraps or naval discipline will not supply the place of good judgment founded on experience, any more than a knowledge of Latin will help a commander to avoid a lee shore. The man-of the greatest practical experience should be chosen, provided his heart is in the work, and such a one it would not be difficult to indicate when the time counses for selection.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.

ENGLISH CAPITAL AND AMERICAN SECURI-TIES.

THE COURSE OF "THE LONDON TIMES"-MOTIVES INFLUENCING BRITISH INVESTORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The persistent policy of The London times during the rebellion in discouraging investment in United States securities caused the loss of much profi to English capitalists. (Mr. Belmont will assure you of this fact.) In many instances, however, large fortunes were made by those foreign money-lenders who, disregarding the clamor and having satisfied themselves with respect to our ability and disposition to pay our debts, bought largely of United States securities. The course of The Times during the civil war is now paralleled by the policy which of late has given the tone to its financial department with regard to investments in American enterprises. All such investments are, without discrimination, discouraged as unwise. American un dertakings, be they good or bad, are alike condemned; dertakings, be they good of old, are all are contended, all are placed on the same list with the Emma Mine and those improperly-located railways which have defaulted in payment of interest. It may be said without fear of contradiction that if those English capitalists who have placed their money in non-paying American schemes had shown the same caution in looking into the merits of these enterprises as they always do before parting with their money in ordinary business transactions, they would have gone in with their eyes open, or, what is more likely, they would have kept out. The trath is, these holders of defaulting bonds were blinded by the prospects of enormous rates of interest. Bonds of new railways are in most cases taken by them at upwards of 30 per cent discount, while the companies which issued them not only depended on the cash proceeds to build and equip the road, but obligated themselves to pay a high rate of interest on par value. Any man of business can foresee the sort of risk investors incur who snap at such securities. The writer has repeatedly witnessed cases where the bonds of some prospected prairie railway have been "soaked up" on the London and Amsterdam markets at a price but a trille less than the price at which bonds of dividend-paying roads could, at the same time, be purchased in Wall-st. N. all are placed on the same list with the Emma Mine and

RAILROAD "MONOPOLY." To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A correspondent, "B.," in a recent TRIBUNE complains because railroads are considered monopolies, and says that " no one is compelled to use a When the President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a gentleman whose name begins with a "B.," was before the Legislature of Connecticut some three years ago, seeking for authority to consolidate the two principal railroads of that State, he used the same language, adding that "a man may travel with his ox-team if he prefers." But while Mr. Bishop would thus graciously permit those who are so fortunate as to own oxen the privilege of using their own teams to travel with, he at the same time opposes the construction of a competing railroad for the use of those who are not so fortunate. He would much prefer to have them travel on his railroad. At the last annual meeting of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Mr. Bishop, in justification of what appeared to be an extravagant expenditure, said: "It would have been better for the Company to have sink two millions of doilars in gold in Long Island Sound" than have had a rival company build some 25 miles of railroad from the Harten River to Fort Chester: and when the New-York and Eastern Railroad Company petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut last Spring for permission to bridge the Housatonic River, this same Mr. Bishop, as "the representative of a company owning some \$29,000,000 of property," appeared before the Railroad Committee and opposed the petition.

Notwithstanding all this, your correspondent "B," says: "It is not peculiarly pleasant. to be told from day to day . . . that railroads are grasping monopolice."

**Kinaten A, F. Sept. 26, 1874. Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1874.

A story reaches us from Detroit of a sadeved boy " with dirt on his chin and a tear on his nose," who went into a Detroit police station, and, having stated that he was a Homeless Waif, asked humbly to be sent to the State Reform School. Would n't he prefer to go the Workhouse! O no! he had a brother in the Rego the Workhouse! O no! he had a brother in the Reform School, and he would like to be with his dear brother. Still, he did n't want to go out and steal something to qualify himself for the School. This touched the heart of a gentleman present, who, after consulting the Sergeant, said: "I guess we can fix it, my dear boy. I am going to leave my wallet on the desk, and the Sergeant and I will go up stairs. If you take the wallet it will be stealing, and then you can be sent to the Reform School, as you wish." So the wallet was deposited on the desk, the men went up stairs, and when they came down, not only was the property gore, but "the boy, O where was he!" Alas! he had bettered his instructions and yamosed the ranch of justice, leaving the owner of the pochschook a wiser man by about as worth. Singularly enough, the had has n't yet oums tack to be santenced and east to the School.